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AMERICAN SOCIALIST

Have You Responded To The Call For \$50,000 Organization Fund?

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304

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25 CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; 50 CENTS PER YEAR; \$1 PER YEAR OUTSIDE UNITED STATES

Fraud Or Force?

"Misleading statements which would shame a quack doctor", is the way the jingo Chicago Tribune lambasts the falsehoods being spread broadcast by the government in its frantic efforts to secure recruits for the army and navy.

The Tribune in its campaign for universal military service doesn't believe in hiding anything. It believes in forcing all available cannon fodder into the army and navy and then forcing the victims to like it, never questioning whether this method will succeed or not. It is positive that the present lying, gumshoe, lure-me-on campaign has not met with success in gaining recruits for the killing division of the American government.

The Tribune points out that, "The United States is party to an attempted fraud against its citizens", especially when its recruiting sergeants, in their newest appeal ask prospective soldiers to "Enlist for one year and then return home, fit to defend your country and fit to enter civil life".

While people will discount all of the other rosy things said about army life, The Tribune points out, they will believe such a statement as that about enlisting for one year.

"The minimum enlistment is not for one year, but seven years, three of which are to be spent in active service except by special favor", confesses this jingo mouthpiece.

If a man in honorable standing is reported by his commander as sufficiently trained, and if the secretary of war agrees, he may be furloughed into the reserve after one year. That is the one year enlistment advertised.

"Just now men who have served three years are still serving with the colors. Many reservists who had established themselves in civil life were called to service when Mexico threatened and are still along the border. The army needs men and it keeps them when it gets them. There is no indication that it will cease to keep them".

This frankness is refreshing when compared to another kind of jingo fraud, this time perpetrated by The New York World in behalf of military service in the schools.

The World puts the velvet gloves on the mailed fists of war by declaring that military service in the public schools consists merely of indulging in "setting up" exercises, the kind the "fat people take to reduce their waist lines". It says nothing about real guns, to be furnished by the government, and regulation uniforms which in time the students will be forced to buy themselves. The double-dealing World seeks to meet all arguments with ridicule as it denounces "The conscientious objectors in knee breeches".

Here are the two ways in which the government may introduce universal military service, FRAUD AND FORCE. Every possible fraud has been perpetrated by the government during the past two years to create a jingo spirit in this country. But without avail. The American working class has often shown itself to be docile in the extreme. We predict, however, that if force is attempted in the campaign to make soldiers for capitalism out of the toilers of the land, the result will be disastrous to the war breeding capitalist system of society.

THE DRIFT.

The Sioux Falls, S. D., Press joins the New York Evening Post in getting excited over "the drift" toward Socialism in Europe as well as in the United States.

It declares that, "War has encouraged state Socialism in Europe undoubtedly; but such encouragement as it has had in America has been altogether due to the abuses of the old system".

The Sioux Falls Press does not go on, like most capitalist newspapers, and claim that the "old system" will change itself to meet new demands upon it.

The Press voices a real fear that the Nonpartisan League, in North Dakota, will get somewhere, claiming it was inspired by Socialists and that it is out to get state Socialism thru state ownership of flour mills, packing houses, elevators, canneries, and possibly its stores.

It reviews the drift towards state control in the belligerent as well as neutral countries of Europe and points out the tendencies toward government ownership of a merchant marine, telephones, telegraphs and railroads in this country.

Everyone admits that we are drifting. It is the duty of the Socialist Party, nationally and internationally, to see that this drift is in the right direction. No more important subject can come before the proposed International Socialist Congress than this "drift" toward state control, and if a national convention is held this year in this country, this matter should be of prime importance.

War and discontent are shaking old institutions to their foundations and we are drifting. Let us force the drift in the right direction—toward ultimate victory in the common struggle for a real social democracy and a real and lasting peace.

BUILDING LABOR'S PRESS.

That labor stands in great need of a press of its own was given added emphasis by a conference just held in New York City. This gathering was made up of 125 delegates representing 50 labor organizations in Connecticut, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York. The advisability of organizing a group of newspapers, under the control of the working class, and which would reflect the attitude of labor was thoroughly discussed.

The labor press of this country is admittedly weak. All of the labor dailies are owned or controlled by the Socialist Party. Few of the non-Socialist labor weeklies are being conducted in the interests of labor. They are usually the mouthpieces of old party politicians in labor's ranks. When labor stands in real need of publicity it must come to the Socialist press for support.

The need now is not more labor newspapers, but better support for those publications already in the field. Put the papers that we have now out of the reach of the sheriff and then it will be time to talk about establishing additional publications.

Battle To Kill "Bloody Five" Militarist Laws

The people of the state of New York, thru one of their real representatives, Abraham I. Shiplacooff, Socialist, have demanded that the Legislature lift the yoke of potential militarism from their necks by repealing the three most vicious measures of the "bloody five" laws passed at the last session.

Shiplacooff's bill to repeal the Slater military training law was referred to the committee on military affairs. His measure to repeal the Welsh and Slater laws providing for physical training and military discipline in schools was referred to the committee on education.

"Let those who want to make our country a shining example before the nations of the world rally to the support of the members of the legislature who are for the repeal of the 'bloody five laws.' Shiplacooff declared, after he had introduced his repeal bills, amid dead silence in the House.

Where Wall Street Stands.

"Wall Street surely will be on the other side of the question. The more smell of raw human flesh in the atmosphere, the higher the stocks. But all other elements of the citizenship of this state will, I am confident, help us stamp militarism and conscription out of the Empire state."

It was not because he believed the people of the state had changed their minds on the "bloody five" laws that he moved for their repeal, Shiplacooff said. He declared they had never had any mind in the matter.

"At the eleventh hour of the session, when about 2,000 bills had still to be considered, it was not possible to 'put it over' without a public hearing, but it was quite natural that the majority of the members of the house should know nothing about it. It was passed two days before adjournment. During that week sessions were held until two and three in the morning. The meetings were highly disorderly. The intermissions were of amateur vaudeville and hilarious rough-house.

How Bills Were Put Across.

"The Welsh bill for military training for school children did have a so-called public hearing. But the peculiar feature of that hearing was that but one anti-militarist 'got wind' of it, while the chamber was packed with people representing the class engaged in the work of extermination and destruction and a few so-called patriotic societies.

"I was the only one who had an opportunity to argue against the bill, simply because I happened to be in the chamber while the sham hearing was being held. Now, that the people of this state have gotten accustomed to the frothings of the jingo editors and other preachers of the 'Golden Rule' of 'Train and prepare to kill,' it is time that all true liberty-loving humanitarians awake and carry on a relentless fight against those laws on our statute books which have contributed to the Russification of our state."

"The laws could not have been passed under ordinary circumstances.

It required an unusual time, with the minds of many of the people run amuck with fear as a result of the European war and the efforts of the American jingoes to keep them in this state. The reactionary forces of our government saw their opportunity and made use of it."

Introduce Important Labor Bills.

Two other bills introduced in the New York Assembly by Assemblyman Whitehorn, one of the two Socialist representatives in the Legislature, are of vital interest and importance to labor.

One of the bills defines conspiracy so that ordinary acts done by strike committees or strikers in furtherance of their struggles with capital shall not be construed as conspiracy or indictable offenses. Assemblyman Whitehorn declared that the law should be passed so that when laboring men strike for better wages or working conditions they shall not be classed by law in the same category as criminals.

The other bill introduced by Whitehorn would make it compulsory for persons or corporations advertising for labor when strikes are in progress to state what sort of labor trouble exists at the place where the men are wanted.

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THEY CAN DO IT.
"Can a family get along on \$2 a day?"

"Yes," says Chief Probation Officer Puls, of Milwaukee, "providing that it lives in basement or tenement lodgings, wears second-hand clothing, eats the cheapest food, and doesn't worry over its inability to save a cent."

Vigorous condemnation of the suppression of free speech by the University of Wisconsin has been voiced by the Milwaukee, Wis., Federated Trades council. Resolutions protesting against the action of President Van Hise in denying the use of a university building for a lecture by Max Eastman, editor of "The Masses," were adopted without a dissenting vote. Cheers greeted the reading of the resolutions.

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ONE reason why some people be-

Replies From Belgium And Britain On Peace Congress

AS THIS issue of The American Socialist was going to press replies were received from the British Independent Labor Party and the Belgian Labor Party in response to the call issued by the American Socialist Party for an International Socialist Congress to be held at The Hague, June 3.

The reply from the British Independent Labor Party is signed by the party secretary, Johnson, and reads as follows:

"Independent Labor Party always favored meeting of International Socialist Bureau".

The cablegram received from the Belgians is signed by Vandervelde and De Brouckere, representing the Belgian Labor Party, and is as follows:

"We have sent you the resolutions recently adopted by the Belgian Labor Party, declaring itself hostile to the idea of a meeting of the international bureau or congress until the evacuation of Belgium and France.

"A conference of the Socialists of allied countries will necessarily have to deliberate on your proposal".

It is expected that the Socialists of other countries will be heard from at any moment. The cablegram originally sent by the American Socialist Party to the Socialists of the belligerent and neutral countries of Europe was as follows:

"Convinced that the time is ripe for a revival of the Socialist International on the basis of a concerted working class movement for an immediate, just and lasting peace, the Socialist Party of the United States requests that an International Congress be called June 3, 1917, at The Hague. Unless by March 1, the Bureau takes steps to call such a congress, our party will consider itself justified in taking direct initiative."

Outrageous Attempt Made To Curb Free Press Is Defeated

AN outrageously attempt to curb a free press has just been averted for the time being in Chicago. Perhaps the most astounding communication ever sent out by the postal authorities of the nation, is that just received by the editors of the Radnicka Straza, a publication issued by the South Slavic Federation of the Socialist Party, from the Chicago postmaster, D. A. Campbell. It is as follows:

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE,
Chicago, Ill.

January 16, 1917.

Publisher,
Radnicka Straza,
1944 So. Racine Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Sir:—The Department advises that the January 3rd, 1917, issue of your publication is unavailable under the provision of Section 211 of the Criminal Code of the United States, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1911. (Section 480, P. L. & R.)

In the future you will be required to file with the Superintendent of Pilsen Station at which Station your publication is mailed, a true translation in English of so much of the contents of your publication as are believed to be unavailable under the above section, and to certify the same as a true translation of said contents, before the publication will be accepted for transmission in the mails.

Respectfully,

D. A. CAMPBELL, Postmaster.

The editors immediately called on the postal officials and it was pointed out to them that the objectionable matter was part of an editorial, reading as follows:

"Ah, how the workers like their chains!... And if they do not like them, why do they not rebel, why do they not protest, why do they not organize and struggle against those who fasten the chains about their neck."

The suspicious and ignorant postal authorities immediately scented a plot to organize a rebellion against the United States. They backed water after they had been received a lecture on the aims and principles of the Socialist Party. They finally permitted the suppressed edition to go thru the mails but issued orders that translations of matter appearing in future issues be presented for inspection.

Socialism And Religion

By JOHN M. WORK.
AM asked, "Can a person be a Socialist and be religious at the same time?"

Of course he can.

One of the best proofs of this—a proof which, at any rate, is irrefutable—is in the fact that thousands of religious people are constantly working for Socialism. They are Socialists and they are religious at the same time. This proves it, does it not?

THE Socialists believe in surplus value. They believe that the capitalists, by virtue of their ownership of the exploiting industries and properties, are gouging the rest of the people out of most of their earnings. Certainly a religious person can believe this.

The Socialists also believe in the class struggle. They believe that there is a conflict of interests between the capitalist class and the working class, a struggle which is going on before our eyes all the time. Certainly a religious person can believe this.

The Socialists likewise believe in the economic interpretation, or what I call the economic urge. They believe that the mode of making living is the main factor in determining the nature of social institutions, the course of events, and the character and opinions of the people. Certainly a religious person can believe this.

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ONE reason why some people be-

lieve that there is antagonism between Socialism and religion is because the enemies of Socialism persistently lie about it. They constantly assert that there is.

Another reason is because some people confuse the economic urge with the materialistic philosophy. The economic urge is sometimes called the materialistic conception of history, and it is also sometimes called historical materialism. The use of the words "materialistic" and "materialism" are unfortunate. They have no doubt caused the confusion. They have caused people to think that the economic urge and the philosophy of materialism are one and the same thing.

But there is no connection between them. It is of course true that the philosophy of materialism is opposed to religion. But the philosophy of materialism has nothing to do with Socialism.

WHEN WE come right down to brass tacks, all you need do is to ask yourself this question, "Can a person be religious and at the same time believe in the collective ownership and control of the industries and properties which are now used for the purpose of exploiting the people out of most of their earnings?"

Of course he can.

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ONE reason why some people be-

Women Demand Ballot To Improve Their Conditions

By LOUIS A. ARNOLD.
Wisconsin Socialist Senator.

Woman demands the ballot as a political weapon. She wants this weapon to improve her social and economic condition to enjoy absolute freedom. Her object is justice, not selfishness. She feels that to accomplish this, the ballot is important. The ballot is to be used to attain industrial justice. The ballot is simply a means, not an end.

After this is acquired, the struggle will continue to better her economic conditions, with the ultimate object of absolute freedom.

No liberties were ever handed down from above voluntarily. Those who would be free must themselves strike the blow. Rivers of blood were shed before suffrage was granted to men. The struggle for religious freedom was long and bloody.

History Repeats Itself.

In woman's fight, history repeats itself. The right will not be granted from above without a struggle. Fortunately it will not be a bloody struggle. We have advanced sufficiently to settle most of our questions without recourse to the sword.

But it will require considerable education before legislators and the people will recognize justice of your demand. Powerful interests will resist the utmost. The duty to strike the blow, therefore, devolves upon the women themselves. But again we are fortunate to have the assistance of powerful organizations. The American Federation of Labor, with a membership of more than 3,000,000, has for years endorsed equal suffrage. This great body is gradually coming to realize that political action is vital to its fight against capitalism.

Socialists For Suffrage.

Recognizing that thru political power they have obtained much needed legislation, they know that extension of suffrage will enable them to obtain greater results.

The Socialist parties of all nations endorsed suffrage for a half century. Every one of its party platforms, national or state, contain a plank for equal suffrage. The Socialist is the first political party to stand for full enfranchisement of women.

Big business is class conscious. It sees the movement for equal suffrage as a part of the class struggle. It recognizes that with this weapon in hands of women, labor legislation will be enacted which will interfere with the profit system. Capitalism, therefore, takes a stand against suffrage. It took a stand against manhood suffrage, and at all times in all lands fought extension of this right.

To oppose capitalism, the Socialist party was organized. This party represents the political expression of the economic interests of the working class. Because it recognizes the class struggle, it follows the Socialist party must give its endorsement to equal suffrage.

Other Parties See Light.

Some other political parties are beginning to make concessions to demands of women. They see the strength of the movement. It is a matter of political expediency, expecting to share the votes that may be cast by women. Such is not the case with the Socialist party. The fact is women do not vote this ticket to the extent in proportion that men do. We expect woman suffrage will retard the growth of the Socialist party, although it is the pioneer party sponsor for this cause.

But this shall not deter us. We look on this question not as one of political advantages, but as economic justice.

Can Handle Many Questions.

Some of the subjects more nearly within the province of women, and which may be actively tackled by them after they

Socialists At Work

NOTE.—What are the Socialists doing in your city or state? The editor of this column wants to know. Send us the news about your activities. This space is made especially to local secretaries, state secretaries and other officials of the party. Send all communications to the Editor, "Socialists At Work" Column, 808 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

OKLAHOMA SOCIALISTS FIGHT ON FOR FAIR ELECTION LAWS.

The Oklahoma socialist party state convention determined by a unanimous vote to go to the United States supreme court in the fight to have the fair election and fair registration laws declared passed. A resolution appointing every Socialist a finance committee of one for furthering this measure was passed.

The convention likewise voted some resolutions very bitterly attacking Governor Williams and the democratic party of the state.

Other resolutions passed declare against street corner oratory and against mentioning religion in socialist propaganda or the party platform.

The convention also pledges the party to decrease state and county officials' salaries by a third, if put into power, and to impose a 10 mill tax for a land purchase and banking fund. The banking fund is to receive 4 mills, to be loaned in small amounts. The land purchased would be held by the state to be leased for life tenure to individuals. The convention demanded that if the law making bank robbery a capital felony is passed, a law making it a capital felony "for a banker to rob the people" should likewise be passed.

The convention also went on record as opposed to any action which might be construed as an understanding with other political parties in the conduct of elections and branded as "treason" any attempt to fuse or trade with other parties in order to secure the election of candidates.

SOCIALISM FORGES AHEAD AMONG NATION'S SCHOOLS.

That the study of Socialism in the colleges of the country is being considered more and more seriously every year was clearly indicated at the eighth annual convention of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society.

The society has extended its work in many new colleges, especially in the south, during the past year. Harry W. Laidler, organizing secretary, reported. Chapters have been established in the universities of Virginia, North and South Carolina, East and Middle Tennessee Normal schools, Emory, Henry and Washington-Lee colleges, below the Mason and Dixon line, where Socialist pro-

paganda has been found exceedingly difficult in the past. In the middle west, too, organizing work has been carried on, and a chapter founded at the University of Missouri.

A special organizer, Irvin Tucker, with headquarters in Chicago, has been selected for this field work during the spring.

The society has compiled its first book, "The Socialism of Today." This is the first source book on international Socialism of a comprehensive character ever published.

"This year a 'Students Council' has been established, and a number of students have been appointed to represent this council."

MINNESOTA SOCIALIST MAYOR INNOCENT OF BRIBERY CHARGE

Socialist Mayor Ernest G. Strand of the lower house of the Minnesota legislature, who was tried in district court at Two Harbors on an indictment alleging he accepted a \$25 bribe from P. L. Fullerton, proprietor of the Commercial hotel, May 30 last, to permit the latter to run a blind pig, was acquitted by a jury after it had deliberated a little over half an hour.

A crowded court room approved the jury's action by breaking into cheers when the verdict freeing the mayor of the charge was announced, and people crowded around Strand to express congratulations. Both Strand and his counsel, John Dwan, were all the time confident of acquittal, contending that the charges against the official were based largely on rumors and hearsay evidence, while not a few of Strand's intimate friends even went as far as to hint at a frame-up because he happened to belong to the Socialist party, and had advocated what some people consider radical legislation.

There is another indictment pending against Strand alleging he received from Fullerton \$25 July 7 last "for protection," but County Attorney Jelle has not yet indicated whether he will press the charge.

Strand's acquittal makes the second of its kind during the present term of court, former Mayor Towl, also a Socialist, having been acquitted early in the term.

ARGENTINE SOCIALISTS IN PARADE AGAINST MILITARISM.

Argentine Socialists made a vigorous demonstration against the Argentine military conscription law at Buenos Aires recently. A large force paraded in front of the Calle Santa Fe barracks with huge banners, inscribed "Down With the Army; We Hate Slavery," and made speeches in similar denunciatory terms.

The authorities ignored the demonstration.

The Argentine conscription law is the one which, it was recently announced, the United States army staff favors for adoption by the United States.

WATERTOWN, N. Y. SOCIALISTS HELP CANADIAN COMRADES.

Charges that Canadian workers who have fled across the border in order to avoid military service are being deported illegally by United States immigration authorities have been brought to the attention of Socialists at Watertown, N. Y., with the result that the local has registered a protest with Secretary of State Robert Lansing. This action was taken when three Canadian Socialists who had succeeded in reaching the United States, but who were about to be deported, had appealed to the local for aid.

Our garments are strictly tailor made and OF COURSE carry the Union Label.

Let us hear from you.

SOCIALIST EXCHANGE TAILORING DEPT.

2659 FULLERTON AVE., CHICAGO.

SUITS AND OVERCOATS

from \$15.00 to \$45.00

A real Socialist Co-operative to make your Clothes.

Mention price you wish to pay, and we will send you samples accordingly, also style book and measurement book.

A comrade from Cotesville, Pa., writes: "The overcoat is O. K. in every particular."

Our garments are strictly tailor made and OF COURSE carry the Union Label.

Let us hear from you.

SOCIALIST EXCHANGE

TAILORING DEPT.

2659 FULLERTON AVE., CHICAGO.

Dear Comrades:

I successfully passed the State Bar examination, with the good fortune to make the highest grade of the entire class: 1611 points, out of a possible 1800. Seventy-three applicants took the examination, among whom were seventeen resident Law-School graduates. My study period was confined entirely to spare-time work, as my duties, as City Circulation Manager of "The Oklahoman," take about twelve hours of each day, including Sundays.

JOHN B. SHIELDS.

There is an opening for a working-class lawyer to practice Law and do well for himself and render great service to his class in every city and town in the United States. Hundreds of lawyers from the ranks of the working-class are already doing this—why not you?

The opportunity can be made ready for you—here it is, but nobody but YOURSELF can reach out and grasp that opportunity for you. No one can make the decision but yourself. It's up to you. What will you do?

DO NOT SAY: "I WILL A LITTLE LATER"; "I WILL WHEN I HAVE MORE TIME." DO IT NOW!

Troy Deason passed the Bar examination after about fourteen months' study. John B. Shields worked twelve hours a day, seven days a week, yet passed the Bar examination at the head of a class of seventy-three.

Send and get our new, free illustrated Law Book—"Law and the People"—which will present the entire case to you. It is sent to you without any obligation on your part. Clip the enclosed coupon, and get this book and full particulars of our three-year university correspondence Course in Law—sold to you at cost, and on easy payments.

THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGE,

Fort Scott, Kansas.

Please send me your free illustrated Law Book—"Law and the People"—and full particulars concerning your three-year university correspondence Course in Law.

NAME

ADDRESS

ANNA MALEY HELPS DIRECT SOCIALIST ADMINISTRATION

The Minneapolis Journal devotes considerable space in a current issue telling about Anna Agnes Maley, member of the Socialist Party national executive committee, who has accepted a position in the office of Minneapolis' Socialist mayor, Thomas Van Lear. It says:

Just three years ago some 40,000 citizens of the state of Washington marked their ballot for a woman candidate for governor, Miss Anna A. Maley.

A year later, in a mining town in a coal district of West Virginia, a chief of police arrested Miss Maley for talking on the streets and distributing pamphlets, a violation of the city ordinance. She was put in jail, and released upon the payment of a \$25 fine.

Even these two circumstances are perhaps not the most remarkable in the career of the new socialist mayor of Two Harbors, Minn., member-elect of the lower house of the Minnesota legislature, who was tried in district court at Two Harbors on an indictment alleging he accepted a \$25 bribe from P. L. Fullerton, proprietor of the Commercial hotel, May 30 last, to permit the latter to run a blind pig, was acquitted by a jury after it had deliberated a little over half an hour.

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The figures as they stand after the recount for the various candidates in the congressional race are:

Final Vote On Recount.

Siegel (Republican) 4,362

Hillquit (Socialist) 4,212

Rosenblatt (Democrat) 3,826

How many votes were fraudulently taken from Hillquit or given to his opponent which could not be detected in the examination of the ballot box contents can only be estimated, but the evidence of crooked work by election officials was so plentiful that it is almost certain Hillquit was elected according to the returns up to midnight, and was counted out in the early morning hours while the vote was being held up at the command of the Republican district leaders.

TROTZKY, RUSSIAN SOCIALIST, ARRIVES IN UNITED STATES.

Leon Trotzky, exiled Russian revolutionary, departed from Germany, France and Spain, has just arrived in New York City. He will join the editorial staff of the Novy Mir, the Russian Socialist daily published in New York City, and expects to contribute articles on Socialism, world politics and anti-militarism to The Call and the New York Volkszeitung.

MINORITY GROUP IN GERMANY OPPOSED TO PARTY SPLIT.

The Socialist opposition parties have held an imperial conference in Leipzig. Herr Ledebour presided and 157 delegates attended, 35 representing Spartacus, or the extreme group.

Herr Haase attacked the party majority, and called the Vorwärts a Government organ. The opposition, he said, would not leave the party but would try to gain support of the masses.

The Spartacus group expressed distrust of Herr Haase's supporters and demanded an embargo on party subscriptions. They also declared the parliamentary activity of the Minority Group insufficient, maintaining that the battle must be fought with all available means, even if it led to a party split. The Minority Group, however, requested all groups to unite against party management and this was agreed to by 111 to 40 votes.

FOR MINIMUM WAGE.

Edward Lautner, new Socialist mayor of Traverse City, Mich., when he officially took office recently, delivered an address to the hundreds present, in which he advocated a minimum wage of \$2.50 per day for city and contract work, and recommended a reduction of all city salaries over \$1,200.

Ald. Fass, Socialist hater in the Milwaukee city council, with his fellow nonpartisans, has secured the consent of the council for the introduction in the state legislature of measures aiming at the curtailment of the mayor's appointive power. Ald. Wittig, one of the nonpartisans, balked at supporting the bills. "I vote 'no,'" he said. "With a Socialist in the office of mayor you want this change. But when there is a change in the mayor's office, you will want to change the law back again." Never fear, Mr. Wittig, there will never again be a change backward in Milwaukee.

The policy appears to be not to permit Socialists to serve on more than one committee.

NEW BATTLE STARTED BY THE SOCIALISTS AT DAYTON, OHIO.

Dan P. Farrell, Willard Barringer and Charles E. Geisler are the three Socialist candidates for city commissioners at the next city primaries at Dayton, Ohio.

Barringer is a printer, active in labor circles. Two years ago he was at first declared elected, then counted out by two votes and denied a recount.

As a Socialist member of the last city council, Geisler fought against giving away franchises, established a minimum wage for city employees and advocated public ownership. He is a machine shop foreman.

OLD ORDER CHANGETH.

The old order was reversed for once. Employees of the Royal Laundry, Milwaukee, were lined up recently and asked by the two proprietors of the concern to form a union. There wasn't a single objection to this, of course, and so a charter has been applied for. The new organization will be the first laundry workers' union in Milwaukee. The Royal Laundry was taken over a little while ago by Leo Krzycki, former Socialist alderman, and Walter Ryback, formerly Socialist Deputy Sheriff.

Two of the new set of officers in Williams county, North Dakota, were elected on the Socialist ticket. Sheriff Carl Erickson was succeeded this week by Sheriff Axel Strom. The new administration as well as the old is Socialist. The other Socialist county official is Commissioner Earl Swinney from the Second district.

"Let us all get into the right during the next four years and get results," says Lester C. Coy, propaganda secretary at Alpha, Ohio. "This is possible, for the high cost of living is going to bring the Henry Dubois into the fold. All we need to do is to see that they get headed in the right direction."

Socialist members in the Wisconsin legislature will give their enthusiastic support to the measure championed by the Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association to secure the right of women to vote for president.

Small Increase In Price Of Leaflets.

It has been decided to increase the price of the monthly leaflets issued by the national office from 60 to 75 cents a thousand. The price for hundred lots will remain the same, 10 cents per 100. This decision was reached by the national executive committee at its recent meeting after thorough canvassing of the situation.

Great enthusiasm is being shown by the comrades in sending in their orders for the leaflets, "Organize Or Pay," the January leaflet by Adolf Germer, and "The Recent Election," the February leaflet by John M. Work.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS DISCUSS RELATIONS WITH GERMANS

Paris, France.—At the first session of the Socialist Federation of the Seine, held recently, the two principal questions discussed were the economic reorganization after the war, and the resumption of international relations with the German Socialists and the Socialist parties of other nations with whom France was now at war.

There was a wide difference of opinion shown with regard to the latter question and four motions were brought forward: (1) that of the majority, simply confirming the previous decisions of the Socialist Party,

(2) a demand for the resumption of international relations, (3) that from the small minority group, known as the Zimmerwaldians, also asking for the resumption of international relations, but accompanied by revolutionary propositions which were repudiated by most of the minority, (4) that of M. Sellier, Councilor-General of Puteaux, who proposed a compromise with the Reichstag, as saying at a meeting of the organization on January 8: "We expect the German government to leave no stone unturned in support of President Wilson's efforts for peace. On no condition must our relations with neutrals risk being prejudiced by unrestricted warfare. The Social Democracy is firmly adhering to the policy outlined in August, 1914.

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR.

By Max S. Hayes.

THE NEW YORK STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR IS PUTTING EVERY MEMBER OF THE 1917 LEGISLATURE ON RECORD IN REGARD TO HIS STANDING ON THE QUESTION OF A STATE CONSTABULARY.

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View Of Frisco Courtroom Where Labor Faces Enemies

By CAROLINE A. LOWE.

T was at the close of the noon recess in Judge Griffin's court, at the first of the labor persecution trials in San Francisco, and the prospective jurors were gathered in groups conversing in low tones. I was reading the afternoon paper, and one group sat back of me whose conversation I could not help overhearing.

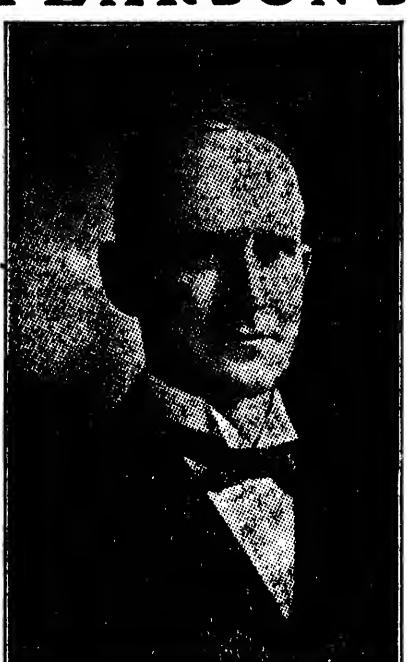
When the officers brought in the prisoners, one of the men remarked: "It's a cinch they're not booze fighters, if we can judge at all by their appearance." "I've been thinking the same thing," responded another, "in fact they look to me like a pretty decent set of fellows. I've been sizing them up for the past three days and I'll be d— if there's one in the bunch that looks like a wild-eyed dynamiter to me."

I smiled to myself for the same thought had struck me most forcibly several times during these three trying days.

Like Other Workers.

Any four honest young working men whom you might meet on the street look as much like criminals as do the men accused of this terrible crime of wholesale slaughter. One of them, Billings, is a mere boy—a boy with blue eyes and light hair, very slight in stature, who he carries himself so well that the first impression leads you to think him much larger than he really is. It is easy to understand how a mother might love such a son,—and easy to understand that he would make every effort to keep this mother in ignorance of the fact that he has been convicted of such a crime. I am told that up to the present time he has managed to keep this knowledge from his mother. Israel Weinberg is another one of the prisoners, and possessed of all the warmth and impetuosity of his race. Each day when court adjourns and the friends of the boys gather around, his face is illuminated with a smile that is positively joyous in its delight at meeting them after the confinement for six months in jail. I happened to witness a touching little scene on the first day of the trial when his little wife hurried up to greet him and, apparently forgetful of all about them, he eagerly clasped both of her hands in his, and as he whispered and laughed, he patted her hands all the while and crowded as much as possible into the few moments allowed them before the few officers allowed them before the few officers.

D E B S
TO WRITE FOR
PEARSON'S



First article March number (on sale February 10th).

Subject—Personal reminiscences of JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

PEARSON'S invited Debs to become a contributor as follows: "We want to introduce you to our readers in a series of personal reminiscences after which you may choose your own subjects." DEBS' second article will be

ROBERT INGERSOLL.

THE NEW PEARSON'S
PEARSON'S is conducted and managed by radicals. Those who feared that the introduction of a new editor would bring a change of policy have been agreeably surprised.

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Robert Blatchford (author of *Merrie England*) once said of Harris to a friend: "There goes the greatest living writer."

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should lead him back into confinement.

Edward Nolan's face is that of a student and a thinker—clear-cut and intellectual. Nothing seems too trivial to escape his notice, and many times during the day he leans forward quickly to speak to Mooney—or to one of the attorneys. A bond of close sympathy and understanding seems to exist between these two labor leaders and both of them are on the job every minute of the time, taking an active part in the conduct of the case that may mean life or death to all five of these young people.

Mooney Faces Prosecution.

With Attorney Cockran on his left and Attorney McNutt on his right, Tom Mooney sits facing his prosecutors and the talesmen as the questions are asked and answered which determine who shall constitute the jury to try his case. To one who has even the slightest understanding of the bitterness of the fight now on between capital and labor, it is easy to see why Tom Mooney sits in the prisoner's chair. He typifies the struggle. His entire make-up, his broad shoulders, square jaw, deep-set eyes under heavy black eye brows—is that of a man of force and determination. His attorneys consult him frequently and appear to rely upon his judgement regarding the fitness of a talesman to serve on the jury. It was an interesting sight the other day to see the noted New York attorney, Burke Cockran, seated in the prisoners' dock with all five of the accused crowded about him, their heads close together deliberating over the question as to which men should be excused under the peremptory challenge of the defense and which should be retained. Over half an hour they whispered together while the crowded court room waited. There seems to be nothing of the autocraze about Attorney Cockran, and his ready wit is a source of enjoyment to all—with the exception, of course, of the discredited District Attorney and his assistant.

Any person who has ever met Mrs. Rena Hermann-Mooney could not, even by the wildest stretch of the imagination, conceive of her as a murderer. And yet it is of complicity in this crime that she is accused and for which she may soon be brought to trial. She is a typical, sunny-faced American girl, unaffected and unafraid. No hint of wrong-doing of any character attaches itself to her. As she talks to you, she looks into your eyes in frank sincerity—a sincerity that calls forth from every honest heart an answering confidence and respect.

Mrs. Mooney At Trial.

All day she sits in the court room near her husband, whose trial is now in progress. She scans closely the face of each talesman as he is being questioned, and pen and note book in hand, she jots down all memoranda that she thinks may be useful to the defense. The loyalty and devotion that exists between her and her husband has been proved more than once during the past week when he has called her into a conference with his attorneys, apparently asking for her opinion or advice.

As the talesman declared so emphatically, "these accused certainly look like a 'pretty decent set.' If they were stood in line with every other occupant of the court room and passed upon for self-evident honesty and integrity and lack of all criminal propensities, there is many a man who would be called upon to step out of the line before these boys—and some of them might be found to be among the number who represent the prosecution.

The law holds that a man is innocent until he is proved guilty and certainly every thoughtful man and woman should do the same—especially in these days of industrial conflict when all over the nation, members of organized labor are being made to feel the iron heel of organized capital.

APPEAL CLASSICS BIG SOURCE OF SOCIALIST INFORMATION.

"The Appeal Classics," a series of twelve paper-bound pamphlets containing much good socialist thought by the best of socialist thinkers, represent an education in themselves.

They are true to their titles and in compiling them W. J. Ghent has done the movement a better service than by writing half a hundred books of the ordinary kind. These will serve for the time being as a socialist encyclopedia. They contain the best that is to be found in many books and while the editor's verdict upon all matters of tactics and controversy cannot be taken as final, his compilation of the material on hand will prove of great benefit and help to students.

FORCED BACK TO WORK.

The liberal Party has made some small gains at the recent elections held in Australia. A number of them were at the expense of the Labor Party. Premier Sir Hughes, Laborite, who put himself out of sympathy with the workers by advocating conscription, is reported to be organizing a new National Party. Prominent Liberal politicians would never join the army to any extent.

Maurer warned the committee in closing that Congress has no moral right to pass a conscription law without a national referendum upon the question, and he was confident that the American working people would defeat the conscription idea just as emphatically as did the working people of Australia on the 28th of last October, when Prime Minister Hughes' conscription proposal was snowed under by an anti-conscription vote of 200,000.

Workers Ended War.

The threatened strike of the coal miners has been forcibly settled by Governmental arbitration. The miners refused even to ballot on the Government's terms for settlement so Prime Minister Hughes called a second compulsory conference of the miners and operators. At their meeting in Melbourne another deadlock ensued and the Prime Minister used his power to compel representatives of both sides to meet with Judge Edmunds of New South Wales as final arbitrator. The miners were granted a part of their demands, they were granted an eight-hour bank-to-bank workday, and were ordered back to work pending the settlement of the rest of the demands.

The judge also promised that the operators would be compensated for any pecuniary loss incurred by delay in resuming work.

Published by Appeal Book Dept., Gtard Kans.: 25 cents, single pamphlets; set of 12, \$2.

Two hundred more marines have been dispatched to Haiti to aid in "pacifying" that island. Yes, they are U. S. soldiers and they left the Philadelphia Navy Yard on the U. S. S. Hancock.

WHAT ABOUT DANISH WOMEN?

The purchase of the Danish West Indies by the United States has brought about a peculiar question. While these Islands belonged to Denmark the women inhabitants possessed the right of suffrage. Under a monarchy they were free citizens enjoying equal rights with men. Will the United States as the new sovereign power over these women deprive them of rights and reduce them to the ignominy of the disfranchised? The specially cited classes who may not vote are idiots, insane, convicts, Indians and women. Wonder if Danish women will accept the new active part in the conduct of the case that may mean life or death to all five of these young people.

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With Attorney Cockran on his left and Attorney McNutt on his right, Tom Mooney sits facing his prosecutors and the talesmen as the questions are asked and answered which determine who shall constitute the jury to try his case.

This Navy Officer Will Not Let His Boy Enlist

By LUCIEN SAINT.

Washington, D. C.—Lack of democracy in the army was bitterly scored by Major W. G. Harlee, United States Marine Corps, before the Senate Military Committee, the other day.

"There are two classes of men in the army," said Harlee, "officers and enlisted men. They are absolutely separate. I do not want to say unkind things, but here is an instance. Under the law, if you wish to drink and be sociable with another officer, you may do so, and it is all right. But if you go out and drink with an enlisted man and you get caught drinking with him, you will be court-martialed for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. This is done frequently, and from time to time. It is not an isolated case. There are many such cases."

The caste system in the army was also scored by Harlee as un-American and undemocratic. "You hire a man under an oath of enlistment for four years," he said. "An officer, on the other hand is commissioned, and his period of service depends on how long he wishes to stay. He can resign at any time. The two classes are hired on an entirely separate basis. Different laws apply to the different kinds of soldiers. I have been an enlisted man, and I know the feeling that comes in the voluntary army, and I would not let my boy enlist in the marine corps."

He would not let his boy be a soldier. This from a Major in the armed force of the United States. Remarkable testimony. Something is rotten.

Harlee proposes to pay a soldier \$30 a month and let him resign his job if he doesn't like it. He proposes to do away with barracks life. He proposes to cut down training to a month and keep no large standing army and expensive military establishment. He declared that he could form a fine fighting army out of the men rejected by the army physicians for flatfoot or other troubles.

Harlee has been thirteen years in the military service of the United States. He has fought in China, the Philippines, Mexico, and Haiti. He knows what he is talking about. His expert testimony. It shows what is off in the military program.

But there is little chance that Congress will do anything about it. Congress is too busy following the lead of the army.

WOMEN FIGHT WAR TRAINING.

Three women representatives of the Women's Peace Party appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs to argue against the proposed plan of compulsory military service. Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead of Boston urged that a national referendum be first issued on the matter before further action is taken. The other speakers were Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, former Superintendent of Schools in Chicago, and Mrs. Ames Pinchot who told the committee that the proposed military training would take young men at a critical age and develop in them destructive rather than constructive ideas. She held that militarism would obliterate the individual contribution to society of all young men who came within its off.

The law holds that a man is innocent until he is proved guilty and certainly every thoughtful man and woman should do the same—especially in these days of industrial conflict when all over the nation, members of organized labor are being made to feel the iron heel of organized capital.

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Maurer Voices Workers' Views On Conscription

"The working class of the United States will not consent to be sent to the war by the capitalist class to find a foreign market for the surplus commodities produced by the American workers, but owned by the capitalist," declared James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, and member of the Pennsylvania legislature, recently at the hearing held by the U. S. Senate Committee on military affairs at Washington, D. C., to consider the Chamberlain compulsory military service bill.

"Moreover, they will not consent to shoot up the workers of other countries in order to help the American investors collect the interest and principal on their investments," continued Maurer. "The working people simply will not stand for your compulsory military service, and it is time to call a halt in this rush toward militarism.

People Will Refuse To Serve.

You can't make them stand for it, even if Congress passes this conscription bill. It is against every tradition of the American people, and the whole propaganda for both conscriptive military service and conscriptive military instruction for the boys is favored by the financiers and capitalists of the United States to enable them to have a big military establishment to shoot the surplus of the American working people into the foreign markets of the world hitherto dominated by the bellicose powers. After the war those governments will fight to regain their markets, and the American capitalists will undertake by conscription to compel the working people to slaughter the German workingmen or the French, or the Austrian, with whom they have no quarrel, in order to forward the economic interests of the American capitalists. We shall decline it."

He Presents Plan.

Asked by Senator Chamberlain if he had any plan by which the rich people could be compelled to go to the front in time of war, Maurer replied that he had a plan that would work like a charm, adding that he would guarantee it. "When the investors in Mexican property, for instance," said Maurer, "insist that their properties must be protected by the government, get the names of the stockholders and bondholders and send them to the firing line first, old and young. After they have manifested their sincerity and patriotism right up next to the trenches and in close proximity to the machine guns, then, perhaps, the rest of people will consider the advisability of helping them out. But let those whose economic interests are at stake go first."

Charging that the preparedness propaganda was initiated by the National Security League, with their parades and demonstrations, to whip up public opinion so that it would stand for the extreme legislation found in the national defense act and military and naval appropriation bills passed at the last session of Congress, Maurer pointed out that in the days of preparedness talk little if anything was heard about conscription. The defense act provided the machinery for the surplus products marketing, debt collecting military and naval establishments, but the militarists struck an unexpected snag when it came to getting the men to man the machine guns and the battleships. The working people refused to be lured into the recruiting stations. Then the militarists came along with their demand for conscription.

"I shall be plain and blunt with you," Maurer told the committee. "This conscription bill is aimed at the working class. The parent who has money will be able to keep his sons out of military service. The working class parents, without means, will be helpless."

Questioned as to his explanation of the refusal of the American boys to join the army, Maurer stated that the \$20 to \$25 a month which the government pays its soldiers is such small remuneration that few self-respecting workingmen will accept it. When the low wages paid the soldiers there is added that "curse of the army, the caste system," it was no wonder that the working men of America refused to recruit, he said. He felt that, so long as it is a crime for an officer to be seen walking the street with a private, the working people would never join the army to any extent.

Maurer warned the committee in closing that Congress has no moral right to pass a conscription law without a national referendum upon the question, and he was confident that the American working people would defeat the conscription idea just as emphatically as did the working people of Australia on the 28th of last October, when Prime Minister Hughes' conscription proposal was snowed under by an anti-conscription vote of 200,000.

Workers Ended War.

Stinging indictments of compulsory military training and service in Russia, Switzerland and Roumania were also outstanding features of the assault upon the Chamberlain compulsory training bill before the Senate committee on military affairs.

Alexander Trachtenberg, of New York city, who served as a volunteer officer in the Russian army during the Russo-Japanese war, declared that the war was not ended by Roosevelt's conferences, but by a general strike of the Russian soldiers. 15,000 of them having refused to fight at the battle of Mukden.

Compulsory military service had transformed the Russian workers, he said, so that they would fire on their own parents at the word of the military commander. The Russian army was used to smother the aspirations of the Russian people for political and industrial liberty, and it is the tool of the Russian capitalists to ruthlessly shoot down working people

on strike to better their economic conditions.

Roumanians Used As Strikebreakers.

"In Roumania the army recruited by conscription is used constantly in labor struggles on the side of the employers," declared Carl Aronovici, of Philadelphia

Organization Column.

NOTE.—We want the best brains in the Socialist movement to contribute ideas to this "Organization Column". We feel that the best contributions come from those who really do the work of organization, the rank and file of the membership who are always on the job. Let us hear from you. Send all communications to the Organization Column Editor, The American Socialist, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

THE FIGHT IS ON!

Do you know that the exploiters of labor are gloating over the decline in the Socialist vote? Do you know that they look upon it as the disintegration of the Socialist Movement, i. e. working class political movement?

Even many in the ranks of the workers who are woefully misinformed on the Socialists' aims and objects and whose minds have been poisoned by a lying press and cunning and unscrupulous politicians, innocently join in the chorus and sing the requiem to their own disaster.

We must answer those songs of glee. We must demonstrate the fact that so long as Capitalism prevails there will be a virile Socialist Movement. It can be done. It must be done.

Every member of the Socialist party can join in the answer. You are willing and eager to do it, I know. All you want is the assurance that others are doing their part.

You ask, "how can and shall it be done?" In several ways. You, perhaps, cannot mount a platform and talk to a multitude. You can, however, talk to one. Or if not that, you can hand out some literature. You can do more than that. You can ask your neighbor, friend or fellow worker to dismiss his pre-judice and at least subscribe to a socialist paper—The American Socialist. When you have succeeded in doing that and he has received several copies, you can ask him how he likes the ideas it advocates and if they appeal to him—you can ask him to become a member of the Party. And when you have secured his membership, and get him to a meeting, don't disgust him with party squabbles that get us into confusion and lead to inactivity. Make the meetings interesting and instructive. It is far more interesting, instructive and important to discuss ways and means of getting some immediate relief from the pressure of capitalism than it is to organize a group with the avowed and ridiculous purpose of setting the Socialist Party on its head. Constructive work alone builds up an organization. Meddlesome work supported by high sounding phrases consumes the vitality of the Party and leaves us the prostrate victims of our exploiters.

The most decisive answer you can give to those who glory in the decline of the Socialist vote is to get members into the Party and increase the circulation of The American Socialist. Here is the proposition: Our average membership for 1916 was 83,000. Send it up to 100,000 by March 1st. Verily, it should be possible for 83,000 to get 17,000 recruits in five weeks. There were 600,000 Socialist votes. Out of these we must get 100,000 members by March 1st. Then we will set a new mark.

The present circulation of The American Socialist is 65,000. Send that up to at least 100,000 by March 1st. That can easily be done. Surely, out of 65,000 subscribers there should be 35,000 who can get one subscription in five weeks. If you are unable to get a subscriber, you can send in fifty cents for one year, twenty-five cents for a six month's subscription for someone who is either too poor, too prejudiced or too indifferent to subscribe. Then, too, remember this, the greater the circulation of the paper, the more interest there will be aroused and the easier it will be to get members.

Capitalism is here in full growth. We want to banish it and all its horrors. There is no time to quibble over trifles. The comrades from various sections of the country are writing to the National Office saying they will take hold of building up the Party with new hope and courage. Your response with new members and subscribers will inspire them and will win the enemy.

Let us hear from you!

Have you responded to the call issued by the National Executive Committee for a \$50,000 Organization Fund? If not, get busy!

Three Historical Documents FREE!

Every Socialist should possess a copy of the proceedings of the 1904, 1908 and 1910 conventions of the Socialist Party. These three volumes are printed on good book paper, durably bound and contain a mine of information, useful for reference, on party tactics, problems and achievements.

These volumes are NOT FOR SALE, they will be given away FREE of cost. Only 100 of each left. Some day you may want to pay \$5 per volume and be unable to get them. The most useful addition to your local's library.

The three volumes will be mailed, postpaid to anyone sending in either 10 yearly subs at rate of 50c each, or 20 six month subs at 25c each. These 100 sets will not last long, prompt action is urged to avoid disappointment.

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Answer The Call For \$50,000 Organization Fund!

"We appeal to every member of the party, and every sympathizer, to contribute as liberally as possible. Send in your dollars and your dimes, comrades, so that we may be able to make effective use of the opportunities which lie

open before us."—From the call issued by the Socialist Party National Executive Committee for a \$50,000 Organization Fund to prepare for the campaigns of 1918 and 1920. Send all contributions to National Office, Socialist Party, 803 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

THE CALL OF THE WILD

By JACK LONDON.

Copyright by Jack London.

(Continued from last week.)

CHAPTER III.

The Dominant Primordial Beast.

The dominant primordial beast was strong in Buck, and under the fierce conditions of trail life it grew and grew. Yet it was a secret growth. His newborn cunning gave him poise and control. He was too busy adjusting himself to the new life to feel at ease, and not only did he not pick fights, but he avoided them whenever possible. A certain deliberateness characterized his attitude. He was not prone to rashness and precipitate action; and in the bitter hatred between him and Spitz he betrayed no impatience, shunned all offensive acts.

On the other hand, possibly because he divined in Buck a dangerous rival, Spitz never lost an opportunity of showing his teeth. He even went out of his way to bully Buck, striving constantly to start the fight which could end only in the death of one or the other.

Early in the trip this might have taken place had it not been for an unwonted accident. At the end of this day they made a bleak and miserable camp on the shore of Lake Le Barge. Driving snow, a wind that cut like a white-hot knife, and darkness, had forced them to grope for a camping place. They could hardly have fared worse. At their backs rose a perpendicular wall of rocks, and Perrault and Francois were compelled to make their fire and spread their sleeping robes on the ice of the lake itself. The tent they had discarded at Dyea in order to travel light. A few sticks of driftwood furnished them with a fire that thawed down through the ice and left them to eat supper in the dark.

Beast In Him Roars.

Close in under the sheltering rock Buck made his nest. So snug and warm was it, that he was loath to leave it when Francois distributed the fish which he had first thawed over the fire. But when Buck finished his meal and returned, he found his nest occupied. A warning snarl told him that the trespasser was Spitz. Till now Buck had avoided trouble with his enemy, but this was too much. The beast in him roared. He sprang upon Spitz with a fury which surprised them both, and Spitz particularly, for his whole experience with Buck had gone to teach him that his rival was an unusually timid dog, who managed to hold his own only because of his great weight and size.

Francois was surprised, too, when they shot out in a tangle from the disrupted nest and he divined the cause of the trouble. "A-a-h!" he cried to Buck. "Gif it to heem, by Gar! Gif it to heem, the dirty teef!"

Spitz was equally willing. He was crying with sheer rage and eagerness as he circled back and forth for a chance to spring in. Buck was no less eager, and no less cautious, as he likewise circled back and forth for the advantage. But it was then that the unexpected happened, the thing which projected their struggle for supremacy far into the future, past many a weary mile of trail and toil.

An oath from Perrault, the resounding impact of a club upon a bony frame, and a shrill yell of pain, heralded the breaking forth of pandemonium. The camp was suddenly discovered to be alive with skulking fury forms—starving huskies, four or five of them, who had scented the camp from some Indian village. They had crept in while Buck and Spitz were fighting, and when the two men sprang among them with stout clubs they showed their teeth and fought back. They were crazed by the smell of the food. Perrault found one with head buried in the grub-box. His club landed heavily on the gaunt ribs, and the grub-box was capsized on the ground. On the instant a score of the famished brutes were scrambling for the bread and bacon. The clubs fell upon them unheeded. They yelped and howled under the rain of blows, but struggled none the less madly till the last crumb had been devoured.

Irresistible Hunger Madness. In the meantime the astonished team-dogs had burst out of their nests only to be set upon by the fierce invaders. Never had Buck seen such dogs. It seemed as though their bones would burst thru their skins. They were mere skeletons, draped loosely in dragged hides, with blazing eyes and slavered fangs. But the hunger-madness made them terrifying, irresistible. There was no opposing them. The team-dogs were swept back against the cliff at the first onset. Buck was beset by three huskies, and in a trice his head and shoulders were ripped and slashed. The din was frightful. Billee was crying as usual. Dave and Sol-leks, dripping blood from a score of wounds, were fighting bravely side by side. Joe was snapping like a demon. Once, his teeth closed on the fore leg of a husky, and he crunched down thru the bone. Pike, the malingerer, leaped upon the crippled animal, breaking its neck with a quick flash of teeth and a jerk. Buck got a frothing adversary by the throat, and was sprayed with his ration of fish, which Francois had to bring to him. Also, the dog-driver rubbed Buck's feet for half an hour each night after supper, and sacrificed the tops of his own moccasins to make four moccasins for Buck. This was a great relief, and Buck caused even the weezened face of Perrault to twist itself into a grin one morning when Francois forgot the moccasins and Buck lay on his back, his four feet waving appealingly in the air, and refused to budge without them. Later his feet grew hard to the trail, and

the worn-out foot-gear was thrown away.

At the Pelly one morning, as they were harnessing up, Dolly, who had never been conspicuous for anything, went suddenly mad. She announced her condition by a long, heart-breaking wolf howl that sent every dog bristling with fear, then sprang straight for Buck. He had never seen a dog go mad, nor did he have any reason to fear madness; yet he knew that here was horror, and fled away from it in a panic. Straight away he raced, with Dolly, panting and frothing, one leap behind; nor could she gain on him, so great was his terror, nor could he leave her, so great was her madness. He plunged thru the wooded breast of the island, flew down to the lower end, crossed a back channel filled with rough ice to another island, gained a third island, curved back to the main river, and in desperation started to cross it. And all the time, the he did not look, he could hear her snarling just one leap behind. Francois called to him a quarter of a mile away and he doubled back, still one leap ahead, gasping painfully for air and putting all his faith in that Francois would save him. The dog-driver held the axe poised in his hand, and as Buck shot past him the axe crashed down upon mad Dolly's head.

Buck staggered over against the dead, exhausted, sobbing for breath, helpless. This was Spitz's opportunity.

He sprang upon Buck, and twice his teeth sank into his unresisting foe and ripped and tore the flesh the bone. Then Francois's lash descended, and Buck had the satisfaction of watching Spitz receive the worst whipping as yet administered to any of the team.

"One devil, dat Spitz," remarked Perrault. "Some dam day heem kill dat Buck."

"Dat Buck two devils," was Francois's rejoinder. "All de tam I watch dat Buck I know for sure. Lissen: some dam fine day heem get mad lak hell an' den heem chew dat Spitz all up an' spit heem out on de snow. Sure. I know."

War Between Dogs.

From then on it was war between them. Spitz, as lead-dog and acknowledged master of the team, felt his supremacy threatened by this strange Southland dog. And strange Buck was to him, for of the many Southland dogs he had known, not one had shown up worthily in camp and on trail. They were all too soft, dying under the toll, the frost, and starvation. Buck was the exception. He alone endured and prospered, matching the husky in strength, savagery, and cunning. Then he was a masterful dog, and what made him dangerous was the fact that the club of the man in the red sweater had knocked all blind pluck and rashness out of his desire for mastery. He was pre-eminently cunning, and could bide his time with a patience that was nothing less than primitive.

It was inevitable that the clash for leadership should come. Buck wanted it. He wanted it because it was his nature, because he had been gripped tight by that nameless, incomprehensible pride of the trail and trace—that pride which holds dogs in the toll to the last gasp, which lures them to die joyfully in the harness, and breaks their hearts if they are cut off the harness. This was the pride of Dave as wheel-dog, of Lolley as he pulled with all his strength; the pride that laid hold of them at break of camp, transforming them from sour and sullen brutes into straining, eager, ambitious creatures; the pride that spurred them on all day and dropped them at pitch of camp at night, letting them fall back into gloomy unrest and discontent. This was the pride that bore up Spitz and made him thrash the sled-dogs who blundered and shirked in the traces or hid away at harness-up time in the morning. Likewise it was this pride that made him fear Buck as a possible lead-dog. And this was Buck's pride, too.

He openly threatened the other's leadership. He came between him and the shirks he should have punished. And he did it deliberately. One night there was a heavy snowfall, and in the morning Pike, the malingerer, did not appear. He was securely hidden in his nest under a foot of snow. Francois called him and sought him in vain. Spitz was wild with wrath. He raged thru the camp, smelling and digging in every likely place, snarling so frightfully that Pike heard and shivered in his hiding-place.

Again, the rim ice broke away before and behind, and there was no escape except up the cliff. Perrault scaled it by a miracle, and with every thong and sled lashing and the last bit of harness rove into a long rope, the dogs were hoisted, one by one, to the cliff crest. Francois came up last, after the sled and load. Then came the search for a place to descend, which descent was ultimately made by the aid of the rope, and night found them back on the river with a quarter of a mile to the day's credit.

By the time they made the Hootalinqua and good ice, Buck was played out. The rest of the dogs were in like condition; but Perrault, to make up lost time, pushed them late and early. The first day they covered thirty-five miles to the Big Salmon; the next day thirty-five miles to the Little Salmon; the third day forty miles, which brought them well up toward the Five Fingers.

His Feet Had Softened.

Buck's feet were not so compact and hard as the feet of the huskies. His had softened during the many generations since the day his last wild ancestor was tamed by a cave-dweller or river man. All day long he limped in agony, and camp once made, lay down like a dead dog. Hungry as he was, he could not move to receive his ration of fish, which Francois had to bring to him. Also, the dog-driver rubbed Buck's feet for half an hour each night after supper, and sacrificed the tops of his own moccasins to make four moccasins for Buck. This was a great relief, and Buck caused even the weezened face of Perrault to twist itself into a grin one morning when Francois forgot the moccasins and Buck lay on his back, his four feet waving appealingly in the air, and refused to budge without them.

Perrault and Francois, having cleaned out their part of the camp, hurried to save their sled-dogs. The wild wave of famished beasts rolled back before them, and Buck shook himself free. But it was only for a

longer went right. There was continual bickering and jangling. Trouble was always afoot, and at the bottom of it was Buck. He kept Francois busy, for the dog-driver was in constant apprehension of the life-and-death struggle between the two which he knew must take place sooner or later; and on more than one night the sounds of quarrelling and strife among the other dogs turned him out of his sleeping robe, fearful that Buck and Spitz were at it.

(To be continued.)

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPT.

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WILLIAM KRUSE - - - Director

To reach the nation's youth with the message of Socialism and to bring them into the organized Socialist movement through Young People's Socialist Leagues.

Address all communications to:
Socialist Party Young People's Dept.,
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YIPSEL NEWS.

A new league has been organized at Troy, N. Y., with 13 charter members. A second Lithuanian Circle has also been formed at Cicero, Ill. Another league is about to form in the Ninth Ward, Chicago, strong district.

Marian Y. P. S. L. of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, recently held an installation of officers at which considerable oratorical power was shown by both outgoing and incoming workers. They have also entered the National League.

Moline, Ill., writes: "We now have 81 members and have rented a large hall for meetings and entertainments. In this hall we have a piano, dining room, cloak rooms and everything that goes to make an ideal headquarters. The Y. P. S. L. is a social club and we are looking forward to making it a success."

East Side, Cleveland, O., also comes in on the Champs with a new set of officers, most of whom have already done good service for the movement. They hold big monthly lectures at a recent Literary Evening \$5.00 was collected. They are looking forward to the Yipsel Party and we are sure they are BOOMING!

During the winter, the Yipsel Club, a socialist club, will be held this year at Mt. Olive Club.

They have formed a Junior Y. P. S. L. 20 strong. Their big annual Yipsel Ball, a socialist classic, will be held this year at Mt. Olive Club.

There is a Yipsel Club, 10 miles from the city, separated by the Chicago River, and the Yipsel Club is further out in the city.

Success to your RAND SCHOOL CONTEST."

LETTER FROM THE RANKS.

This letter does not come from among the high and mighty. It comes from the ranks of those that do the hardest work, that carry the costs, that bear the burdens, and that pay the taxes.

Conrad Blum to myself as a personal letter, written by Comrade Blum to himself as a personal letter, but I am sure that he will not object to having his sentiments toward the loyalty of the League membership serve as inspiration for others to follow their part.

Yes, this is the man Blum who is in danger of spending a year and a half in the Westinghouse strike. And it is the same Blum who during all the strain and danger of the strike, has served his League faithfully as Secretary. Blum is a good man, but he doesn't think himself a hero, and he does not mind having the same kind of sport, pleasure and work that ordinary Yipself enjoy. He is as good for your support and does not mind telling you so. Here is his letter:

DEAR COMRADE KRUSE:

The Westinghouse Defense Committee has received the Yipsel donation of \$125, and I am now taking this opportunity of expressing my appreciation of the attitude our young comrades are taking toward this case. The amount, \$125, is a large one and will help considerably, but with that \$125 comes a spirit of comradeship sympathy and consoling encouragement that, in this hour of threatening danger, surpasses by far in worth and value all the bloody gold of capitalism.

I am not writing this letter as a matter of formality. Behind these lines is the genuine human feeling of appreciation. At this time we are daily expecting the decision of the Superior Court, we are facing the possibility of returning to prison again. If under these circumstances one is assured, as I am, of the moral support of an organization like the Y. P. S. L., then all the bars and bolts of prisons, all the courts and police and blacklists are powerless even to mar the courage of one who dares to go into the field of industry to fight the battles of the workers.

We are but social animals and can stand only about so much. There is a limit to human endurance. A man may brave the prison walls, he may face persecution unflinchingly in their courts, he can buck up under the black-list that drives him helpless from factory door to factory door, he can endure somehow the keen pangs of hunger and may even stare unmoved into the gallows noose—but when friend or comrade questions the motives that underlie the cause of the persecution, when the hirelings of Capital are justified, when sarcastic mockery is heard in place of comradeship sympathy—then the breaking point has just about been reached.

Yet when he was at last unearthed, and Spitz flew at him to punish him, Buck flew, with equal rage, in between. So unexpected was it, and so sh